The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROS.

are to inform the public that they will place on sale their entire

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

SAVED FROM THE RECENT

FIRE!

AT SUCH

REDUCED PRICES

That will find a speedy sale.

Come Early and Avoid the Rush.

117 to 123 State-st.

Weber Pianos.

The fundamental principle of employing in construction the least possible metal consistent with strength has been carried to its greatest limit in the production of these instruments, obviating the tendency, so common in most Pianos, to become with little use metallic and unsympathetic in tone.

Weber Music Hall

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

SHIRTS

"Ready Made" and "Made to Order."

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

RANCH AND STOCK FOR SALE.

$5000—Easy Payments

CARPETS.

WE OFFER TODAY

100 Rolls best Standard makes extra super

INGRAINS

At 75c.

200 Rolls

Body Brussels

At $1 a yard.

To close patterns previous to stock-taking.

CHICAGO CARPET CO.,

Wabash and Monroe.

Messrs. Roberts Bros.' New Books.

DONALD AND DOROTHY.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF THE CLASSIC SERIES.

HATS—Full style Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff, and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices, at BARNES' HAT STORE, 35 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

CASH FIRE SALE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE U. S. OF

Carriage and Heavy Hardware,
Blacksmiths' Tools and Machines,
Carriage Trimmings,
Burr Wagon, Phaeton, and Buggy Bodies,
Cutter Woods, Gears, etc., etc.,

Consisting of the Entire Stock contained in Warehouse Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Michigan-av., DAMAGED BY WATER ONLY in the fire of 11th inst.

EVERY PACKAGE MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 15 DAYS to make room for new stock.

S. D. KIMBARK, Chicago.

THE GREAT

59

CENTS SALE

OF THE

BEE-HIVE

CONTINUES

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Unlike others, we do not offer a bargain for a few hours or one day only, but prepare to sell immense quantities for an entire week.

We still close Monday, when this great 59 cts. sale commenced.

1,570 Yards of Muslin, 10 yards for 59 cts.

1,250 Gray Blankets at - - 59 cts.

695 Dozen Pure Linen Handkerchiefs at - - 59 cts. per doz.

220 Dozen All-Wool Scarlet Underwear for Gents and Ladies at - - - - 59 cts. each.

430 Doz. Dollar and $1.50 Kid Gloves at - - 59 cts. each.

And still continue to sell the same articles

We have doubled our force of salespersons!

We are receiving daily additional attractions in every department.

100,000

Articles, all at the uniform price of

59 cts. each.

Morgenthau, Rudnick & Co.,

174 & 176 State-st.

CHARTER OAK RANGE STOVES.

LATEST.

John R. Towle & Co.

WILL OPEN

THURSDAY, NOV. 22,

AT 226 STATE-ST.,

A Stock of Dry Goods bought at manufacturers', jobbers', and importers' closing sales, and will offer special inducements to Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery, and Linens.

OPENING Until Dec. 24, only.

J. R. Towle & Co., 226 State-st.

One door south of Quincy-st.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Chauncey Cushman, of Winthrop, Iowa, has this day sold all goods and fixtures belonging to C. Cushman, who is authorized to collect all accounts owing the same, and pay all claims against the

CHAUNCEY CUSHMAN & SON.

Chicago, Nov. 19, 1881.

Beg to inform the trade and the public generally that having purchased the stock of the late firm of Chauncey Cushman & Son, I shall continue the same business at the same place, and solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the late firm.

All claims are requested to be presented for settlement.

C. A. CUSHMAN, 114 & 116 State-st.

Chicago, Nov. 19, 1881.

Cook County—Proposals.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,

Room 6 Montauk Block, Monroe-st.,

OPPOSITE HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

Leaping Into Popularity

You Can Buy from Us

A $75 Made to Order Overcoat for $30.
A $60 Made to Order Overcoat for $30.
A $55 Made to Order Overcoat for $27.50
A $50 Made to Order Overcoat for $25.
A $40 Made to Order Overcoat for $20.
A $30 Made to Order Overcoat for $10.

Silk and Satin-Lined Suitings from $20 to $35. Some worth less than $40 to $65. Must be seen to be appreciated.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,

Room 6 Montauk Block, Monroe-st.,

OPPOSITE HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Open Evenings till 9.

Heating Stoves.

Parlor Suits.

Chamber Suits.

Carpets.

Cooking Ranges.

J. W. & J. B. STORY.

NECKWEAR!

Manufactured by

Tomlinson, Smith & Co.,

110 & 112 Fifth-av.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Confidential Support from Outsiders Counted by Candidates—Old Debts' Preferences.

Intimation Made on Issue on Behalf of Gorham's Opponents—Randall's Confidence.

Gen. Butler Asked by a New Jersey Congressman to "Give the Boys a Show."

ON THE GROUND.

A SOUTHERN TRAGEDY.

A Father and Son Probably Fatally Cut by a Democrat Rupert—The Latter's Escape.

LOCATING THE BLAME.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Investigating Friday's Disaster on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.

WHAT OF LIFE.

An Economic Diet to Live Long On.

G. G. WASHBURN'S WILL.

WASHINGTON.

The Southern Pacific Land-Subsidy Referred to Congress by Secretary Teller.

Gen. Hayes Explains How He Came to Send the Protest to the Action.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

THE RIPPER.

THE RAVE.

RAFFLED WITH BURGLARS.

A Village Gallant Wrests Cooing to Robbers Down to Consciences.

TERRIFIC OCEAN STORMS.

Great Damage to Shipping in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Elsewhere.

Six Coasts Strewn with Wreckage of Many Descriptions and Ruthless Human Invasion.

The Ship Portland Abandoned—A Barque Dash and Two of Her Crew Lost.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—The Government of Friday and Saturday from the northward has caused double wreckage terrible. Gloom among shipping. At frequency four Quebec have reached us above. So far they have not been identified.

At Hare's Harbor, Trinity Bay, the British schooner Minister was lost. At Eagle Cove, near Hare's Harbor, the schooner Archibald is a total wreck. Two vessels—the Jessie and the American-rigged Savoy—the storm, in Placentia arrived brought on each other.

At St. Pierre are extremely heavy gale raged for forty-eight hours from the northwest-northwest, commencing at noon Friday, accompanied by a terrific driving snow-storm. The coasts of St. Pierre and Langlade are strewn with wreckage of all descriptions.

The full Portugese ship Virginia, Malagueta from Lisbon for Gloucester, laden with a cargo of Setubal, was abandoned Friday between Langlade and St. Pierre. The three officers and crew were rescued from the rigging of the vessel during the height of the storm. The barque is fearfully shattered. The crew of the Virginia were landed at St. Pierre this morning completely worn out with the fatigue and exposure. They had been over four days in the rigging without food. The vessel is a total wreck. Vessel eight days supposed to be a Spanish steamer. They were also rescued by the Portugese barque Virginia

NEW YORK.

Father Hyacinthe's Lecture on the Subject of "Priests in America."

Gratification in Railroad Circles—The Jew Bayard, Victor Newcomb Retires from Business.

Orphan Boat Racer—Testimony in the Tweedledum-Dr. Canada Libel Suit.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

New York, Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Yesterday the well-known lecturer on the above subject announced that he would lecture to-night on "Priests in America." Father Hyacinthe, though the American Roman Catholics have in some of which he hopes to create the Paris church of love. This effort has been eminently successful in consequence of the Father's eloquence, and that, with previous dribs, made a full house. Every seat was occupied, and the audience was composed of the best class of people, including many ladies. The lecture was delivered in French, and was listened to throughout with marked attention. The subject was, "Priests in America."

SALVAGE GOODS.

SUPREME COURT'S LATEST ORDER.

New York, Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The portion of the Jury appointed by the Judge Supreme Court to report to the order of Commissioner Pierce withdrawing from sale certain goods now stored in the Custom-House, has been completed, and the Jury will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the Commissioner will proceed to give an order to a prominent auctioneer to sell the goods.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The rise of a Good Article.

New York, Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Leading representatives of the iron interests assert that there is nothing like the present boom. Some last spring were fortunate have been doing and are now selling at high prices. A majority of the manufacturers have no need to overstock the market with their product. In regard to coal, they think that the trade rests on the coal, which is now rapidly and the shipments will be no greater than the demand, and that prices will recover when the panic is reached. A large majority of coal dealers are confident.

E. VICTOR NEWCOMB.

He Succumbs to the Consequences of a Financial Error.

New York, Nov. 26.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the directors of the United States National Bank today Mr. E. Victor Newcomb, the President, who had previously disposed of his large interest in the bank, withdrew from the Presidency, and Mr. Lyman C. Harvey, the Vice-President, who has actually been at the head of the institution for some time, was made President. The interest owned by the retiring President, according to about $50,000, was bought up by a syndicate composed of Mr. Harvey and other directors of the bank. Mr. Newcomb will shortly make a trip abroad. Mr. Newcomb is considered one of the ablest financiers in the country. He was for several years President of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company.

ELEVATED ROADS.

Work Looking to a Settlement of Their Controversies.

New York, Nov. 26.—[Special.]—Since the recent meetings of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, held last Wednesday, there has been some quiet talk among the capitalists interested in their two organizations, with a view to arranging an amicable settlement of the costly and perplexing elevated railroad difficulties. The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Company met Monday night and elected a Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. D. Jackson, Charles Tiggin, and Daniel Dawson, and Gen. Dodge of Iowa. H. J. Gould and John B. Haskin were requested to represent the Manhattan Company. It has not been decided when the two companies will meet together. The men who have been most anxious to bring about a settlement of the differences between the Third and the Sixth-avenue parties have begun the good which will come from this conference.

BROKER DEAD.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN MAN.

New York, Nov. 26.—The gruesome death has reached us [illegible]

Particulars of a fall—How Peter Bet, Thirty-second, Corner Third, Yesterday morning, [illegible] and fell [illegible] with [illegible] a [illegible]—Fifty Second [illegible], Corner Third, [illegible] Nov. 26th.

[illegible] and a [illegible]—Harvey Lewis [illegible], No. [illegible] Second, Between Third, Nov. 26th.

[illegible]—Capt. Kidd, Eight Years Second, Corner Forty-first, Nov. 26th.

THE FRIGHTENS.

A Preliminary Settlement of the "Corner" Given.

New York, Nov. 26.—[Special.]—The [illegible] between the owners of the Fleet and the [illegible] which yesterday were settled [illegible] this morning. The [illegible] was to pay the sum over per 1,000 [illegible], to-day this statement they would not

RAILROADS.

The Chicago & St. Louis Pool Given a New Lease of Life.

Iowa Pool Complications Still the Subject of Greatest Interest among Western Roads.

Ratification by Eastern Pacific Stockholders of the Twenty-Million-Dollar Loan.

Reorganization of the Chicago and St. Louis Pool.

The Chicago and St. Louis pool, which, it was feared, would soon cease to exist, will live for another year at least. Delegates met Detroit about a year ago, and Mr. O. H. Brown, of Indianapolis, was elected Commissioner. Everything moved along harmoniously until about three or four months ago, when the Illinois Central commenced to cut the passenger rates between Chicago and St. Louis, claiming that the Alton and Wabash had not been treating it fairly. The action of the Illinois Central primarily occasioned the pool, which gave a thirty-third portion of aggregate. The Illinois Central had a fair share of the business, but it was not satisfied with the division, and withdrew from the pool. Then

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED

OFFICES.

SUBSCRIBERS CHANGING

REMITTANCES.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1883.

The patent for screen-doors.

Peter Hamilton hanged in New York last night.

Light rains and partly cloudy, slightly colder weather are expected in the Northwest today.

Frank, the Irish Invincible, on a second trial, has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

Sawyer, the letter carrier, whose second trial for the murder of his wife-in-law has been before a jury of expatriates, has been granted a new trial.

The theory that O'Donnell was an "avenger" who followed James Carey on board the ship and slew him at the first favorable opportunity has been abandoned by the British Government.

Mr. Thompson, the general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting in New York City, refused the action of the Directors in having a second mortgage for $20,000,000.

A DISPATCH of sixty-five rounds was fought by two newspapermen in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, yesterday morning. The man who had been pounded the worst was the winner on a foul. Three hundred people saw the bloody affair.

The Illinois Board of Trade may now rest secure in the possession of its new building, the Supreme Court of Illinois having refused the motion of the lower courts in the Honoré-court case, thus declaring legal the location of La Salle-street.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court probably decided that the waiver of the late Col. Washburn, being honest, and liberally provided for in the will of his deceased husband, has no direct interest in the immense estate, so far as that estate lies within the State of Wisconsin.

Warden Walker (Penn) and other anti-Keller Republicans have agreed to the resolution to put down and out in the interest of the party—that is, to decline the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor by the convention, with all that such action would imply. Mr. Keller has not yet made answer.

Gen Sheridan is getting straight for the Presidency. Gen Hancock is the foe. Gen Dix is said to be in the lead in the game of the four dark continents. Carlos Semmes will lead on the first ballot and win on the second or third. Gen Hill is dead—except, to all appearance, of the kin of Beelzebub.

A BOY has been begun in San Francisco by the heirs of John Howe (my cousin the Apostolic Union Company of New Hampshire, Col., involving twenty millions of claim. Suit was one of the original promoters, who died in New York in 1881, and the estate is instituted to recover for alleged fraudulent administration by Robert J. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and a partner of the deceased.

Gen Sheridan, whose name the "leaders" on politics in the newspapers have turned to reason or closet to have had their game at fox all-around, Fighting Phil Sheridan, on his last ghost, and Christian in deep a Utopian grammar, was made one gallonful of Presidency in their present mind they have a common right of

Elsie Sat three inches and labors 140 pounds avoirdupois. Among the notions to relieve of the unwieldy was a walking-cane that had to circumference, a flag weighing seventeen pounds-weight, and a load of bread for five days.

Cleve and Frost will be at our office a few hours to see the correspondents. The effect of such a state of things on the politics of Europe—especially the closed ears of feeling which will exist between England and France, and from further the weakening of France among the Powers now lent on her ruin—such effect cannot but prove more essential than anything which may happen in the troubled Flowery Kingdom.

For a number of years Silver Specks, a famous Kiowa brigand, has ruled the law and terrorized the unprotected inhabitants. Yesterday nothing to and his band were surrounded near Chanta, in Pueblo. After a desperate resistance the body of Specks was found riddled with bullets and his followers dispersed. No settlers were killed, although several were severely wounded.

Secretary Teller has decided to take no decided stand in the matter of the claim of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the land-grant of the Texas Pacific, but he will refuse to grant the application and will refer the whole matter to Congress. The President seems to his decision, and the whole grab will thus have a thorough ventilation, with the people of the country as judges of the merits of the case.

Charles William Siemens, the celebrated scientist, engineer, and electrician, died in London yesterday morning, as the result of a fall on the street ten days ago. He was in years of age at the time of his death. His connection with improved processes of welding steel would alone suffice for immortality, even were it not coupled with other important achievements. There were two brothers in the family, all of whom have become famous in mechanical and scientific work.

Vice Postmaster Hatton, Minister of the Interior, yesterday opened the Dominion Diet. In the speech from the throne the improvement in the financial situation was referred to, and the statement made that the working of the railroads by the Government had resulted in a large surplus. No claim on the score of the Fisheries is made by the new budget, but there continues to be a disposition between the Canadians and the Americans, arising from the pressure of commercial charges and the inadequacy of the scheme of officials. Among the measures promised are a bill for taxing incomes derived from property and additional purchases of railways by the State.

A VERDICT has been returned by the Coroner's jury which has been investigating the disastrous collision on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Streator, Ill., Friday last. The jury find that the accident was due chiefly to the gross carelessness of William H. Doyle, the conductor, and Henry Young, engineer of the freight-train, which was running at an excessive rate of speed. Another cause, so found by the jury, was the inhumanity of George Alexander, Superintendent, A. C. Miller, train-dispatcher, and David Wedge, the local yardmaster, in sending out a heavily-loaded train with defective brakes. The Coroner has taken measures to secure the arrest of the parties concerned.

The Hon. Shelah Hunt, a gentleman not altogether unused to litigation, has been sued by the Women's Educational Aid Association, and the case is now before Judge Tuley in the Circuit Court. The fair complainants aver that the Hon. Shelah has re-converted his charge of moneys against himself, and, as the proceedings go, or "ascertained and developed" the merits as his books, that the sum the association has paid to the charge is but about in the several Treasurer of the fund. To these averments the excited but intelligent makes answer before the honorable court that all its trouble "has been caused by the machinations and pleadings of several women who have had some petty and slander from envy, ability, or grossing women, and who were jealous of its success."

THE DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURERS.

The Detroit Tribune, referring to THE TRIBUNE article last week on the industrial movement in Michigan, regrets to say that it "did not mention the image of which the people of the Northwest Territories have to complain," but directly hopes that THE TRIBUNE is mistaken in its opinion that—

The movement now being organized will probably result in the development of the Northwest against the development of Detroit.

But why should the Ohio church, such a large fish really and eternity during the progress and prosperity of the Northwest Territory? There were fewer cogent to Detroit at the time the Detroit Board Independent movement that produced all manner of ill luck if the "rebels" succeeded. But what has been the result? The "rebels" did succeed. Their State is now one of the most prosperous of the American Union. It has a large and constantly increasing population. It receives a considerable proportion of our foreign immigration and a large number of the most thrifty and enterprising people of the old States of the Union. Even on complete thrift selfishly; the State has an overflowing Treasury; all its land is being brought under cultivation. Its people are happy, prosperous, and wealthy. They are represented in the National Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives. A proposition is made to divide the State so as to give the northern eight Senators. No other portion of the American Union, not even the rich, people State of Illinois, has made such extraordinary progress as the territory, or gained such thirty-two years ago. The creation of the Home Nation has been amply vindicated.

If the Michiganders have an equal degree of wisdom and independence they will be found as Texas has been. If they will cut the connection with the Detroit directorate and join the Union they will then be in reality and most advantageously. America will rush will become their highways, American markets will be open to their products, American manufactures will supply them with everything they may want at moderate prices. They will share in all the advantages of our society of marvellous activities and phenomenal success. Their representatives will take part in the councils of our Union, and such, as more than one Michigander has done, among our oldest and most rich. If they act quickly in less than twenty-five years their numbers will complete an harmony with the people from whom they have broken away as does the condition of the States of today with that of their neighbors across the Rio Grande.

Should the Dartmouth actions not set aggressively at this juncture, their country, as the Detroit State will say, will continue to be regarded as the preserve of the Dartmouth gentlemen "who are the agents of the devices of the metropolitan." But their coalition will tardily be improved, as the Ohio engineers are piling up. Any one who wishes to see one of the new forts rushing up for the engineering of land and capital should take a horse and buggy and drive or horse or car about Chicago and acquaint himself with the extraordinary amount of building going on. Other cities offer the same spectacle.

THE INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The State of Massachusetts, which is always investigating something, has been recently turning its attention to the alarming increase of divorce, and has just issued a report upon the subject, which gives a great many very interesting figures and statistics, and is a valuable document in all respects but one—namely: the suggestion of some remedy for the trouble. The silliest part of the report indeed suggests that the subject should be left "to education, to social education, to the church, and, by no means last, to parents, to apply the relief," and it supposes to all does that they must effect the increase of divorce by various means, as, as, and sentimental sequence, which have over and over again been recommended for the cure of intemperance and other social evils. So far as any remedy is concerned, therefore, the report is an outlook to a lost year's toil's work. It might suppose the growth of the evil and advise mitigating its evolution to the very opposite in spite of which efforts it is constantly increasing. Summed up, the Massachusetts report says very the thing that is of no use to look to the law for any help.

The New York Evening Post, discussing the situation, takes issue with its Republican view, and urges that a remedy may be found in a uniform system of divorce laws throughout the country through an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to regulate the matter. If there is moral sentiment enough left in Congress to pass such an amendment and in the States to ratify it it might work some good possibly in lessening the number of divorces. Still if there is not moral force enough in the country to do away with the evil of having more than one wife we should think it doubtful whether it could prevent the getting rid of wives at will in the usual manner. When the sentiment of the country goes so wound that laws forbidding a man having more than one wife cannot be enforced probably children or it will rise to the duty of stopping divorces or throwing any serious obstacles in the way of men and women who want to get rid of each other. Nearly every State has sensitive enough on its statute books, and it may be added, many of them, especially in New England, have a shamefully long list of causes for divorce.

There must be some change in public sentiment before any sensible diminution of divorce can be expected. At present there is a very decided tendency to loosen the marriage tie and to regard it from almost every point of view except that of the Divine institution, and it has spread amongst almost the whole of society. Literature and the stage have pandered to it. It is not to take up a modern novel or "society novel" that does not make light of it and have for its heroes and heroines married people seeking mutual affections or meeting and wooing just the one that he bought three together, and the authors of the previous kind and which is dignified with the name of domestic analysis, are the favorite to which it looms as "real and society." The favorite place upon the stage are those which most upon at the marriage tie, and it is hardly too much to say that the least pretensions are those who have positively recognized the sentiment of their plays by discussing other or husbands and carrying some one else's wife or husband round with them without any but the their business will suffer therefrom. Stage morals and back morals, and society morals are all in the same position. It is something like a case of moral indifference that is posting over the country, but no such topics are always listened to suddenly as one may hope that it will spend its force before long, and that a healthier sentiment will take its place. At the same time it is not profitable to sue legislation that it is possible to enact by statute. What is wanted is a change in the sentiment of the people, and this can only be brought about by the influence of the pulpit, the press, and the platform.

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LEGISLATIVE VOICE OF ILLINOIS.

Railroad construction, the overriding element in this country, goes by leaps. Great three successions showed the ones in 1854, another in 1871, and the third, it is evident from the forces of construction, reached its top in 1882. Each of these years has added higher than its predecessors. In 1856 we built 2,847 miles; in 1871, 7,379; and in 1882, 11,569. After the panic of 1857 the annual addition to the railroad system dropped to its lowest point in 1861, when but 655 miles of new road were built. After the panic of 1873 the bottom came in 1878, with but 1,712 miles. What will be the year and what the mileage at the end of the wave that is now rising, who can tell?

At the rate of construction for the last few months the end of this year will see a new mileage of not much more than half that will last year. The figures for the year ends the 1st of December are, according to the Railroad Gazette, 6,000 miles, being 2,000 less than for the corresponding period last year, and without construction has now nearly ceased for the season. The Northern Pacific, which at this time last year was straining every sinew to push along to track, is done, as is the Lackawanna. The West Shore is at rest completed. There are no more great enterprises being hurried to the last order. The result for the next year will certainly be a still more modest one. There is an almost complete cessation of new projects following the explosion with the process of overdone construction and stock-exchange gamble.

For several years after 1873 the yearly addition to the mileage of the United States was but an average of about 2,500 miles a year. That was before the great work of finishing the Northern Pacific and of building the Union Pacific, the West Shore, the Lackawanna, the Southern Pacific, the Texas roads, the roads into Mexico, the new systems of the South, the Atlantic roads, the lines united to carry the immigration that began to flow into the West and Northwest, had been undertaken. All that work has now been done or is in its last stages. The gridironing of the country has been pretty thoroughly accomplished. Any one who wishes to get a good idea of the change in himself many before a map, fancy himself a "promoter," and try to find a line to plant for a new road to intercept a syndicate and caught at 100 spots on the globe by the locks.

Certainly no one track line are needed to carry the product of the West to the East. The extensions of the Grand Trunk system, the Lackawanna, the new West Shore, the Chesapeake & Ohio have more than met the want. The good and new is not for ever-more but for more business. The problem now is the good profitable—how to divide up the steady traffic so as to get a share of it into every hungry corporate mouth and avoid a cutthroat war. No more roads are needed in California. There are not more than are necessary to do the work, and the railroads on the ground have to divide up the territory in order to prevent competition. Ample provision has been made for all the roads that will be required to do the work of this country with Mexico. The exceptionally sparse population of the South has elected pretty much all the new mileage it can sustain for the present. The Southwest, if we may judge from the mileage often recently by the Gould to expend the Southwestern to the mileage of its system, and pushing very well without any more railroad trade and construction companies. Perhaps the Northwestern and the St. Paul companies worked a new plan for gridironing each other, but no doubt neither other will find it worth while to do so.

The worst of the whole fact that has affected such structures to the energy and genius of the railroad entrepreneur for the last four or five years makes it manifest that he has had his day. When the panic of 1873 struck this country the West was indifferently supplied with steam roads. But this is no longer. The operations of the last few years have gone far towards supplying all the main promise needed for the Upper Mississippi Valley. Hundreds of miles will have to be built every year for a long while to give access to new territories, to new agricultural districts, but the principal routes have been laid out. The village is grown will go on slowly with the speed of population and the needs of natural communities, and will be a very different thing from the fever sometimes which in 1882 made from a prosperous line involved a whole continent with railroads.

Every spike of railroad sleeper by half brotherhood built the past three has, and there still will be profitable employment. Probably still fewer the year after. North, South, East, West, up Canada way, and down Mexico way, there is room a-plenty for anything sensible even and location and assuming that.

The consequences of this withdrawal of the flow of money into railroad building are certain to be far-reaching. Upwards of $1,000,000,000 of new, existing all advances to the building of the roads, has been invested in this work in the last four years. Iron furnaces, steel-mills, machine, locomotive-works, car-shops have been set going all over the country, giving employment to a thousand at the high-water mark of 1882. Labor has found by the loss of thousands into railroad channels. But it is no reliable as anything can be that the age of 1882 is not to be kept up—and by sunlight. Several millions of capital invested in the industries mentioned will be suddenly swept adrift. The labor employed will be thrown out of work—must shift to some other occupation, or must quit into the places of men in other lines of employment.

This is a gloomy outlook, but there are to a bright cloud to it. This is a very rich country, the richest beyond a doubt in the world, that railroad building has by no means exhausted our wealth of our energies. Capital, through all the fullness of trade and of speculative and the crust of railroad building, is yet accumulating. Idle hands are ready for work. Any one who wishes to see one of the new forts rushing up for the engineering of land and capital should take a horse and buggy and drive or horse or car about Chicago and acquaint himself with the extraordinary amount of building going on. Other cities offer the same spectacle.

THE INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The State of Massachusetts, which is always investigating something, has been recently turning its attention to the alarming increase of divorce, and has just issued a report upon the subject, which gives a great many very interesting figures and statistics, and is a valuable document in all respects but one—namely: the suggestion of some remedy for the trouble. The silliest part of the report indeed suggests that the subject should be left "to education, to social education, to the church, and, by no means last, to parents, to apply the relief," and it supposes to all does that they must effect the increase of divorce by various means, as, as, and sentimental sequence, which have over and over again been recommended for the cure of intemperance and other social evils. So far as any remedy is concerned, therefore, the report is an outlook to a lost year's toil's work. It might suppose the growth of the evil and advise mitigating its evolution to the very opposite in spite of which efforts it is constantly increasing. Summed up, the Massachusetts report says very the thing that is of no use to look to the law for any help.

The New York Evening Post, discussing the situation, takes issue with its Republican view, and urges that a remedy may be found in a uniform system of divorce laws throughout the country through an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to regulate the matter. If there is moral sentiment enough left in Congress to pass such an amendment and in the States to ratify it it might work some good possibly in lessening the number of divorces. Still if there is not moral force enough in the country to do away with the evil of having more than one wife we should think it doubtful whether it could prevent the getting rid of wives at will in the usual manner. When the sentiment of the country goes so wound that laws forbidding a man having more than one wife cannot be enforced probably children or it will rise to the duty of stopping divorces or throwing any serious obstacles in the way of men and women who want to get rid of each other. Nearly every State has sensitive enough on its statute books, and it may be added, many of them, especially in New England, have a shamefully long list of causes for divorce.

There must be some change in public sentiment before any sensible diminution of divorce can be expected. At present there is a very decided tendency to loosen the marriage tie and to regard it from almost every point of view except that of the Divine institution, and it has spread amongst almost the whole of society. Literature and the stage have pandered to it. It is not to take up a modern novel or "society novel" that does not make light of it and have for its heroes and heroines married people seeking mutual affections or meeting and wooing just the one that he bought three together, and the authors of the previous kind and which is dignified with the name of domestic analysis, are the favorite to which it looms as "real and society." The favorite place upon the stage are those which most upon at the marriage tie, and it is hardly too much to say that the least pretensions are those who have positively recognized the sentiment of their plays by discussing other or husbands and carrying some one else's wife or husband round with them without any but the their business will suffer therefrom. Stage morals and back morals, and society morals are all in the same position. It is something like a case of moral indifference that is posting over the country, but no such topics are always listened to suddenly as one may hope that it will spend its force before long, and that a healthier sentiment will take its place. At the same time it is not profitable to sue legislation that it is possible to enact by statute. What is wanted is a change in the sentiment of the people, and this can only be brought about by the influence of the pulpit, the press, and the platform.

SENATOR JOHNSON TO THE FRONT.

It is not surprising that the address issued by Senator Johnson with the purpose of giving the true reasons why the minority party of Virginia was forced into the unlawful but attracted the attention and won the approval of loyal men throughout the country. The appeal for unprejudiced study to ascertain the political and civil rights of the State in the State of Virginia would not have been complete without Senator Johnson's statement of the reasons for the action. "Fraudulent" and "fraudulence" had become mostly names employed to the fact because by the Democrats to distinguish the Readjuster and the progressive element in the State, the politicians and the politicians that of personal and political liberty. The Readjusters entered the battle-ery of fraud were acting for a completion of the limits of the polls, to the effect, in reality, to restore, and in the common enjoyment of manhood rights. The Funders were raising the movement on the ground that the fraudulent "efficiency" of the ballot would be remote to satisfy, and especially the "Debt Question." In the final struggle there was no issue to be made except the Readjusters have virtually admitted that they almost felt though that they are not going to sustain themselves about the ballot. The real question was whether any party proposing to give the negroes the same political and civil rights as those enjoyed by the white should be permitted to carry the State; it was not a question of majority, but a question of law.

Silence, in its silence to the public, has shown that the temporary triumphs of the Coalition party which is based had resulted in a material improvement in State and local government. The floating debt of the State was reduced from over $6,000,000 to less than three-quarters of a million, and the cash in the State Treasury was increased from $37,000 to over a million and a half of money. The rate of assessing for State revenue purposes has been reduced from 80 per cent to 60 per cent, and the total assessments have been increased over $5,000,000 annually, and the Coalition administration reduced it to about three-quarters of a million. Notwithstanding this economy the new party increased the number of schools from 1,421 to 1,561, the number of school pupils from 69,676 to 107,000, the colored pupils from 1,500 to 40,000, the teachers from 1,500 to 2,000, the colored teachers from 60 to 120. This is but one feature of the beneficent administration, but if nothing else had been accomplished it would have been a valid claim upon the support of an intelligent and progressive people.

But the real trouble was, that, under the rule of the Bourbon party, the blacks were excluded to a fair participation in the advantages of good government. That was what the Readjuster meaning, and it was to check this tendency to equal justice between white and black men that they set up the "white line." "They stood upon the new issue," says Mahone, "planted, cleared, and labored it well, wrought up to knee-high, harrowed in threatening fears, hoes and lecturings on the hope and song of the Canvassers in the days of the ante-rebellion." Their movement policy was "to lay all they could and help the remainder." The scheme of partisan telling, they have pursued another at Danville. The State had been thoroughly prepared for the Danville coup. Circulars and editorials had spread broadcast which depicted imaginary outrages committed by the blacks upon white men, women, and children. The overthrow of the regular was followed up by the distribution of tickets in large quantities from an one time since the War, and "the Danville ticket" was a rushing arrival." Subsequent to the following brief, and an draft and entirely accurate, statement of the Danville transaction:

The facts, as gathered from all sources, are, that Saturday evening preceding the election last year the Danville negroes had an armed demonstration, and were hunting their opponents with guns and pistols. Nothing came of the "hunt negro," of the "hunt and shoot," and everything went off as a matter of course. The following week, and to a moment a conference being arranged out of the Democratic party, the negroes were induced to put up a ticket with the whites, and the whites agreed to put up a ticket with the negroes. The negroes were to have the Mayor, Treasurer, Clerk, and Sergeant, and the whites the Commissioner of the Revenue, Commissioner of Streets, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Police, and Commissioner of Water. The negroes were to have the Council from the First Ward, and the whites the Council from the Second Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Third Ward, and the whites the Council from the Fourth Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Fifth Ward, and the whites the Council from the Sixth Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Seventh Ward, and the whites the Council from the Eighth Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Ninth Ward, and the whites the Council from the Tenth Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Eleventh Ward, and the whites the Council from the Twelfth Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Thirteenth Ward, and the whites the Council from the Fourteenth Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Fifteenth Ward, and the whites the Council from the Sixteenth Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Seventeenth Ward, and the whites the Council from the Eighteenth Ward. The negroes were to have the Council from the Nineteenth Ward, and the whites the Council from the Twentieth Ward. 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FOREIGN.

Trial of Prince's Second Trial in His Conviction and Sentence to Death.

The Defense in O'Donnell's Case Seems a Failure—The Russian Nihilists at Work.

China Recruiting a Force of 120,000 Men to Begin the War with France—Grim Rumors.

HOME RULE.

A DEBATE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The following was a day of excitement over the unexpected result of the second trial of Joseph Poole for the murder of John Kenny. The considerable throng in court which followed the prisoner's conviction and sentence was fully expected to open violence of the evening papers, which were issued in rapid succession and had a very large sale among the thousands of excited people by whom the streets were thronged. As the various details of the crime in court for many years to the world, being read aloud to many cases to this people of people who were unable to read for themselves, the excitement became intense, and many men and women almost stood on other men's feet to find vacancies. When the prisoner was entering the underground cells from Green the mob broke in every direction and formed in the form of an enormous fist to a vast concourse of excited people. It was plain for a moment that serious disturbances, however, they were at once overawed immediately by the strength of the mounted guard which escorted the van, and the determination of the crowd was confined to lamentations. The scene in the court-room during the afternoon was intensely dramatic. On hearing the verdict Poole turned deadly pale, but otherwise appeared unmoved. When asked by Justice Murphy if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him Poole was silent for a moment, then, rising to his full height, he began a speech which had evidently been intended as a set oration. He spoke loudly but steadily amid the breathless silence of the crowded court-room, and it was evident that Justice Murphy, as well as all the others in the court of the case, was deeply affected. There was not a person in the prisoner's voice until he spoke of his father, who was among the spectators, began to sob and moan. "O, my son, my son!" Poole's voice became firm, but he never took his eyes from his father's face, as he addressed him, and the old man's sobs, "O, my son, my son!" alone seemed to break the stillness and chorus responsive to his utterances and showing unexpected appreciation of the proceedings, especially to Justice Murphy, Lewis, the informer, and Dalton, the detective. Poole closed with "Christ with Him" on his lips.

Before the announcement Poole vociferously denied that he murdered Kenny. He declared that he was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that he would be proud to go to the position to being a member of it. He stated that he had never belonged to the Tipperary faction. He pleaded that he was not well to consequences were prepared to strike a blow for independence, when he would originate with them.

Poole will be hanged Dec. 21.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.

The counsel for the prosecution of O'Donnell have abandoned the charge that the murder of Carey was deliberately planned, and admitted today that the prisoner was probably unaware that Carey was on board of the steamer on which he was after a passenger until he came on board. This concession makes of any direct counsel for the defense of great use to Inspector Carey said here, but it will simplify the trial, and is regarded as a preliminary victory for the defense.

The statement in a New York paper of Oct. 28 that O'Donnell was anxious to commence speaking regarding the American organization, and would expose Rogers as a British emissary, is pronounced untrue. Rogers, on the contrary, was anxiously impressed by O'Donnell, who was open and frank and gave him all the evidence he had as to his American citizenship, which has transpired to Washington. It is probable the trial will be postponed a week to investigate of the concerning of the witnesses from the Cape of Good Hope.

A GRAVE ACCUSATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The standard publishes a long letter from a correspondent whose good faith, it seems, is beyond question, and who professes to be a member of an American secret society. The writer reports having joined the organization, and says every one who does the other, that he is a paid officer, receiving $10 weekly. In most cases belonged the prisoner's conviction and sentence was fully expected in open violence of the evening papers, which were issued in rapid succession and had a very large sale among the thousands of excited people by whom the streets were thronged. As the various details of the crime in court for many years to the world, being read aloud to many cases to this people of people who were unable to read for themselves, the excitement became intense, and many men and women almost stood on other men's feet to find vacancies. When the prisoner was entering the underground cells from Green the mob broke in every direction and formed in the form of an enormous fist to a vast concourse of excited people. It was plain for a moment that serious disturbances, however, they were at once overawed immediately by the strength of the mounted guard which escorted the van, and the determination of the crowd was confined to lamentations. The scene in the court-room during the afternoon was intensely dramatic. On hearing the verdict Poole turned deadly pale, but otherwise appeared unmoved. When asked by Justice Murphy if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him Poole was silent for a moment, then, rising to his full height, he began a speech which had evidently been intended as a set oration. He spoke loudly but steadily amid the breathless silence of the crowded court-room, and it was evident that Justice Murphy, as well as all the others in the court of the case, was deeply affected. There was not a person in the prisoner's voice until he spoke of his father, who was among the spectators, began to sob and moan. "O, my son, my son!" Poole's voice became firm, but he never took his eyes from his father's face, as he addressed him, and the old man's sobs, "O, my son, my son!" alone seemed to break the stillness and chorus responsive to his utterances and showing unexpected appreciation of the proceedings, especially to Justice Murphy, Lewis, the informer, and Dalton, the detective. Poole closed with "Christ with Him" on his lips.

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"CONSPICUOUSLY STRONG REDUCTIONS!"

Twould Be Hard to Doubt It After Once Comparing Prices!

We speak thus positively because we have reason to be positive, every reason.

GENUINE, SERIOUS, DOWNRIGHT EARNEST SLAUGHTER SALE!

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Intact, Fresh From the Packages!

At Prices that Make Competition No Longer Possible!

For Today's readers of The Tribune (to those who profit by what they read) we hold the following goods in readiness:

Seal and Mohair Plushes, 50 inches in width, equal in appearance to Real Alaska Seal Fur, at $15, $10, $7.50; actual value today, $25, $16, and $12 per yard.

Black Satin Damasses at 95c, worth $1.50.

Black Satin Rhadames at 90c, worth $1.50.

GLOVE SALE!

All at 33c, worth 65c to $2.00!

Ladies' 3-Button First Quality Real Kid Gloves, in Modes, Tans, and Operas, sizes 7, 7½, 7¾, 7½, 8, at 33c, worth $1.00.

Misses' 3-Button First Quality Real Kid Gloves, Opera sizes 5½, 5¾, 6, 6½, 6¾, at 33c, worth $1.75.

Misses' Silk and Cashmere Gloves at 33c, worth 65c.

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, Blacks and Colors, 33c, worth 75c.

Ladies' English Jersey Mitts, 33c, worth 65c.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Combination Mitts, 33c, worth 75c.

Men's Suede Kid Gloves, 7½, 8, 8½, 8¾, 9, 33c, worth $1.50.

Boys' English Ringwood Gloves at 33c.

Cadets' Real Kid, First Quality, Real K. G., 6½, 7, 7½, 7¾, 8, at 33c, worth $2.00.

Satin Brocade Velvets! Trimming Velvets!

Every Fashionable Color.

$1.98! Worth $4.00.

At 96c! Worth $1.50.

Honest Wearing Black Dress Silks at $1.22!

Black French Dress Goods!

44-in. Col'd Dress Goods!

48c! per yard, worth 75c to $1.50.

48c! worth 75c to $2.00.

Extra Wide and Heavy White Shaker Flannel at 8 1-2c, worth 20c.

Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!

$4.00 QUALITY WHITE WOOL BLANKETS AT $2.48!

Western-Made Factory Blankets, warp and woof pure wool, at $3.95, worth $6.50.

Regular $12 quality, full 11-4, Best Wool California Blankets, at $6.97.

12-4 Gray Wool Fancy Border Blankets, never sold for less than $3.25, one price during this sale, $1.98.

12-4 Fine Gray Wool Fancy Border Blankets at $3.50, very cheap at $4.75.

12-4 Extra Heavy Gray and Brown Mottled Pure Wool California Blankets at $4.98; the best value at $10 in this market.

MORE NEXT TIME! ETC. ETC. ETC.

State and Madison-sts.

FOR CHORUS CHOIRS

FOR QUARTET CHOIRS

Concert Soloists and Classes.

Import Church Collection.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

CLARK STREET & CO., Boston.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

AREND'S KUMYSS.

PAPILLON COUGH CURE

SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS.

THE NINTH WARD.

The Alleged Fraudulent Voters in the Second Precinct at Last Brought to Trial.

A Small Army of Witnesses Examined and Some Very Damaging Testimony Adduced.

The defendants in the Ninth Ward election cases have been finally placed on trial. They appeared yesterday before Judge Gary in the Criminal Court, and were arraigned on the charge of conspiracy, the other two cases on charges of fraudulent vote at the spring election being reserved to be tried at a later day.

The courtroom was crowded with people. In the audience were several Democratic local politicians, conspicuous among them being Ald. McDonald and the faithful lieutenant, Mr. Joseph Chesebrough Haskell, who paid close attention to the events of the forenoon in which I'll now recite.

The five defendants, Daniel Carpenter, John O. Allen, Daniel O. Ward, Henry Eckardt, and Samuel Cook, and to a certain amount their bondsmen, Alexander Sullivan, William Parrott, and John Day. The prosecution was conducted by State's Attorney Mills and Col. J. H. Hanford, assistant counsel for the Cook County Clerk. The latter opened the case for the people, and Mr. Mills cited Judge Gary that, by agreement of counsel, a jury would be secured that same afternoon, a fact which he deemed most fortunate.

THE JURORS.

Gen. Hanford stated that Congress, Allen, and Cook were jointly charged on the first count, etc., etc., in the second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the tenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the eleventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the twelfth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the thirteenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the fourteenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the 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Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the two hundred and ninety-ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundredth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and tenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eleventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twelfth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirteenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fourteenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifteenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixteenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventeenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighteenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and nineteenth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twentieth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and twenty-ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirtieth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and thirty-ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fortieth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and forty-ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fiftieth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and fifty-ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixtieth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and sixty-ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventieth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and seventy-ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eightieth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-fourth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-fifth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-sixth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-seventh count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-eighth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and eighty-ninth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and ninetieth count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and ninety-first count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and ninety-second count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and ninety-third count Carpenter, Ward, Eckardt, and Cook, etc., etc., in the three hundred and nin

THE COURTS.

Investigating the Of Travelers Life-Charges of Waste and Misapplication.

A Widow Cannot Continue to Pay for a Home She Does Not Occupy—Other Courts.

The Travelers Life-Insurance Company.

In the case of [illegible] against the Travelers Life-Insurance Company, a petition was yesterday before Judge Tuley by Robert H. Lamb Graves, Joseph Hastings, S. Hamilton, John Reynolds, and Fred Bross asking for an investigation of the affairs of the company. They complain that prior to the appointment of the receiver the affairs of the company had been mismanaged, and particularly that the funds had been used in advertising, and that the company had issued policies to persons who had no insurable interest, and that the agents of the company had misrepresented the nature of the contracts they were issuing. The petitioners ask that the receiver be ordered to bring suit against the officers and directors of the company to recover the amounts they have misappropriated, and that the receiver be restrained from issuing any more policies. The company, under proper management, was perfectly solvent, and was still able to meet all its just liabilities, but the funds and organization of the company had been used to subserve individual and selfish interests, and the appointment of a receiver was necessary to protect the rights of the policy-holders

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. R. G. Cattin, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Judge George B. Yeaw, of Clinton, Ia., is at the Palmer.

Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, is at the Grand Pacific.

Senator D. M. Sabin, of Minnesota, is at the Grand Pacific.

Lieut.-Gov. A. H. Pikell, of Ashland, Wis., is at the Palmer.

Gen. Robert Ralston, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. E. L. Cooper, of Galesburg, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Col. and Mrs. James Gill, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Pacific.

Judge James D. Dyer, of Washington, D. C., is at the Grand Pacific.

Senator Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. H. Howard, of Denver, and C. H. Bell, of Quincy, Ill., are at the Palmer.

W. W. Lockwood, of Detroit, and F. S. Bartlett, of Bridgeport, Conn., are at the Leland.

Charles Wiese, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and C. W. Jordan, of Minneapolis, are at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

Tickets to the value of $10,000 have already been sold (mostly on Chicago) for the ball to be given by the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Dec. 12.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sergeant Ogilvie, Signal Service, was as follows: 6 a. m., 21; 9 a. m., 31; 12 m., 36; 3 p. m., 37; 6 p. m., 32; 9 p. m., 31; 12 midnight, 30; 3 a. m., 29; 6 a. m., 29.

In the bill of complaint filed with the State Supreme Court yesterday alleged to be an usurious contract, as prohibited denial warning against Dr. Ordway's sale. The complaint was against Dr. Ordway's sale.

At a meeting of the Western Society of Engineers yesterday afternoon an interesting paper was read from James B. Cunningham, describing a new bridge, straightness bridge of novel construction for which many advantages are claimed.

The middle third of one of the truss of the Canal Street bridge, in which John A. Charles and Will J. Davis are interested, has at last been decided by the Supreme Court. The decision reverses the case of the lower in favor of Samuel Hanna, which gives him control of the bridge for a term of years.

J. Henry McBride, who claims to be the manager of the New York Comic Opera Company, "took on the road," was arrested yesterday charged with stealing $60 from Mr. Alex Bayne, of New York, under false pretenses. He was engaged in Mayor Allen whose business had been done to an almost entire, that same Mayor to go into business, also to organize, and also $60 on the supposition that he was being invested in business. He has left to $1,000 bill.

Mr. Hazel Tabolt has presented to Charles D. Gray, the Treasurer of the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, a check for $12,000, which is to be applied to building a new wing to the present structure. This is the third donation to the asylum from Mr. Tabolt. Three years ago he gave $5,000 to assist in the changing to cobblestones, and subsequently $1,000 more was given to form a permanent fund, the annual interest on which is to be expended in buying new shoes for the inmates of the institution, they among Mr. Tabolt's the various amount to $17,000.

A correspondent signing himself "Policy" has handed to a long communication to the Tribune, complaining of the way gentlemen are treated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He says that the coaches used on Pullman cars are those formerly run by the railroad company, but now operated by the Pullman Company, that they are different in some of the contracts of the Pullman palace car, that there is nothing agreeable, that the passengers, thereby crying the passage to and for dinner at Evanston, have taken but a short time to dress, and that it is hard to arrive at the case on the day one Milwaukee or St. Paul.

SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Miss Augusta Hawks, daughter of Parkhurst Hawks, Esq., and Dr. William Duncan Cutter, of Chicago, son of the late Rev. William Cutter, of Lake Forest. The marriage will take place in December.

Mrs.

Mr. Chas. J. Singer

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

BUSINESS.

A Dull and Drooping New York Stock Market Reported Yesterday.

Many Decline in Eastern Interurban Issues and the Coming Chatham Bonds.

Corn Affected by the Weather Outlook—Cash on the Largest Day Receipts of the Season.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING PERMITS.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

MINING NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FINANCIAL.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—BOARD.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

WANTED TO RENT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO EXCHANGE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EDUCATIONAL.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

MEDICAL.

PATENTS.